

§ 5.701

(3) Evidence of mitigation or aggravation.

(c) After an order of revocation is entered, the respondent will be given an opportunity to present relevant material on the record for subsequent consideration by the special board convened in the event an application is filed in accordance with subpart L of this part.

(d) Table 5.569 is for the information and guidance of Administrative Law Judges and is intended to promote uniformity in orders rendered. This table should not affect the fair and impartial adjudication of each case on its individual facts and merits. The orders are expressed by a range, in months of outright suspension, considered appropriate for the particular act or offense prior to considering matters in mitigation or aggravation. For instance, without considering other factors, a period of two to four months outright suspension is considered appropriate for *failure to obey a master's written instructions*. An order within the range would not be considered excessive. Mitigating or aggravating factors may make an order greater or less than the given range appropriate. Orders for repeat offenders will ordinarily be greater than those specified.

TABLE 5.569—SUGGESTED RANGE OF AN APPROPRIATE ORDER

Type of offense	Range of order (in months)
Misconduct:	
Failure to obey master's/ship officer's order.	1–3.
Failure to comply with U.S. law or regulations.	1–3.
Possession of intoxicating liquor.	1–4.
Failure to obey master's written instruction.	2–4.
Improper performance of duties related to vessel safety.	2–5.
Failure to join vessel (required crew member).	2–6.
Violent acts against other persons (without injury).	2–6.
Failure to perform duties related to vessel safety.	3–6.
Theft	3–6.
Violent acts against other persons (injury).	4-Revocation.
Use, possession, or sale of dangerous drugs.	Revocation (Note: see § 5.59).
Negligence:	
Negligently performing duties related to vessel navigation.	2–6.

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TABLE 5.569—SUGGESTED RANGE OF AN APPROPRIATE ORDER—Continued

Type of offense	Range of order (in months)
Negligently performing non-navigational duties related to vessel safety.	1–3.
Neglect of vessel navigation duties.	3–6.
Neglect of non-navigational safety related duties.	2–4.
Incompetence	The only proper order for a charge of incompetence found proved is revocation.
Violation of Regulation:	
Refusal to take chemical drug test.	12–24
Refusal to take required alcohol test.	12–24
Dangerous drugs (46 U.S.C. 7704).	The only proper order for a charge under 46 U.S.C. 7704 found proved is revocation.

[CGD 82-002, 50 FR 32184, Aug. 9, 1985, as amended by CGD 86-067, 53 FR 47079, Nov. 21, 1989; USCG-2000-7759, 66 FR 42967, Aug. 16, 2001]

Subpart I [Reserved]

Subpart J—Appeals

§ 5.701 Appeals in general.

A party may appeal the decision of an ALJ under the procedures in subpart J of 33 CFR part 20. A party may appeal only the following issues:

(a) Whether each finding of fact rests on substantial evidence.

(b) Whether each conclusion of law accords with applicable law, precedent, and public policy.

(c) Whether the ALJ committed any abuses of discretion.

(d) The ALJ's denial of a motion for his or her disqualification.

[USCG-1998-3472, 64 FR 28075, May 24, 1999]

§ 5.707 Stay of effect of decision and order of Administrative Law Judge on appeal to the Commandant; temporary license, certificate, or document.

(a) A person who has appealed from a decision suspending outright or revoking a license, certificate or document, except for revocation resulting from an offense enumerated in § 5.59, may file a